## CHEAP COLUMN

Adorrises astrumber this head unli be the CENTS per line for each insertion.

FOR BENT. OR RENT 1872 Dwelling No. 45 South

STAMMERING.

BOARDING.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FINI

## NION AND AMERICAN

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Tuesday, Oct. 17.—The Senate met 10 a. m., Speaker Vanghn in the chair. BANK OF TENNESSEE—NEW ISSUES.

The following communication from the Treasurer and Comptroller was read: "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives: In obedience to the joint resolution adopted Oct. 13, 1871, I have the honor to state that no issues of the Bank of Tennessee bearing evidence of issuance since May 6, 1861, have been received into the Treasury of the State so far, for any dues of any kind, but there has been paid in of what is called "new issues," yet bearing date prior to May 6, 1861, the sum of \$11,394.00, from the following per-sons, vizz: Dec. 19, 1870, John Sons, 1995. Loague, County Court Clerk of Shel-by Curnty, for 1869; Jan. 23, 1871, R. Chadwell, Revenue Collector of Davidson county, for 1869; Jan. 2, 1871, A. G. Duncan, Revenue Collector of Marshall county for 1808; Jan. 23, 1871, M. D. Levisay, Revenue Collector for Hancock county for 1868. In all of the above cases the money was received under an act passed Feb. 2; 1870, upon the oath of the revenue officer that they had received them in good faith from tax-payers. In the settlement with Mr. League, under the same provision, had the opinion of the Attorney General The bills so received have been burned with other Tennessee money, but kept sep-arate and receipts taken, specifying the

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. R. PENNEBAKER, Comptroller.
W. Mornow, Treasurer.
The communication was received and fifty copies were ordered to be printed. NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and passed a first reading:
By Mr. Staley: To amend an act for the tion of Sheriffs and Constables. By Mr. McConnell: To allow clerks re ceiving and paying out redemption money to charge a commission thereon.

BILLS REJECTED AND WITHDRAWN. House bill to amend section 3466 of the Code, so as to allow publication for parties where process has been returned as to them not to be found. Rejected.

Sepate bill to amend the criminal law of the State and repeal section 4677 of the

Code, and bill reported by the Judiciary Committee in lieu, were withdrawn. SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING. allow an additional Justice of the Peace in the first civil district of Monroe county. Passed.

To change the line between the counties Smith and DeKalb. Passed. NEW RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Merritt: To appoint a joint committee on corporations. JOURNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE. House resolution providing for the print ing of House and Senate journals was reerred to the Committee on Printing. SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To restore peace and prevent prosecu-tions for offences committed during the late war, with the exception of murder and rape. Mr. Gibson moved to amend by except ing arson also. Mr. Staley moved an amendment to ex-

ept also the crimes of burglary and horse-Mr. Gibson accepted the amendment. Mr. DuBose moved in lieu to amend by

inserting the words "all felonles."
"Mr. Bugg moved to lay the bill with pending amendments on the table. Car-Ayes 16, noes 3. The members voting in the negative were Messrs. Gibson, McConnell and Staley. To repeal an act to appoint special Judges in certain cases. Passed.

The following House bills were read the rst time, and passed: To amend the act to authorize the Chancery Courts in this State to grant letters of incorporation. To change the line between the counties

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

of Campbell and Union.

To amend the act to defray the current expenses of last session of the Legislature.
To change the line between Overton and Clay counties.

For the formation of new counties.

To authorize the electors of Dicksor county to vote for a new county see. Adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, Oct. 17 .- The House was led to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker

By Mr. Crews: A bill to prevent stock running at large, and to provide for the election of Rangers in Shelby county. By Mr. McNew: A bill providing for the eeping up of public roads.

By Mr. Frierson: A bill in lieu of one already introduced, making rape a capital offense, and providing that it shall be discretionary with juries to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. By Mr. Gore: To amend the revent laws, providing that the tax on land and other property, and the advalorem tax on merchants, be reduced from sixty to forty

property.
By Mr. Eckle: To amend the charter of the Mossy Creek Missionary Baptist Seminary. Mr. Crews: To amend section 3369 of the Code. By Mr. Tillman: To change the time of holding the Chancery Court in Lincoln

By Mr. Lampkin: Aresolution directing the Presidents and Directory of the various turnpike and plank roads in which the State is a stockholder to report the true condition of said roads. Laid over. By Mr. Colquett: A resolution of inquiry to the Trustees of the Bank of Tennessee

as to school land moneys. THE TAX QUESTION. Mr. McGhee said, in relation to his rearks yesterday on the tax question, that taxes as reported, such reduction must not conflict with the obligations of the State to the land, and receive one dollar, with the

ness at as early a day as possible. SENATE BILLS ON PRIST READING. To do justice in cases of appeals from Justices Courts. Passed. SENATE BILLS ON SECOND BEADING.

Amending the law in relation to suits for divorce. Bassed. Amending the law in relation to appeals f om lower courts to the Supreme Court, on ofts of error, etc. Passed. HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

o establish'a Circuit and Chancery Court in Monroe county. Passed. HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To amend the criminal laws by giving and jorors inquisitorial powers in relation

his rejection. After considerable discussion, the hill passed second reading and was re-Providing for law illustries at Jackson and It thus becomes manifest, y his interest to a free chance in a \$135 sewing machine to Knoxville for the use of the Supreme Court.

After a good deal of discussion, the bill, made, he gets nothing. with one or two amendments offered, was laid on the table.

Imade, he gets nothing.

We might add much to this branch of our laid on the table.

cated the pa sage of the bill, while Messrs Liver and Tillman urged its rejection. The 1-il finally passed by a vote of 42 to 20. Adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

A CARD FROM EX-GOVERNOR N. S.

terday, severely reflecting on me. I could not get to see the paper until this an noim, and a few minutes ago; and not us after the difficulty on Deadrick street after the difficulty on Deadrick street between Col. Proser and some other parties about the same subject niarter. That editorial charges, that I, in the course of a speech made by me on introducing Hon. Carl Schurz to the andlence at the Capitol, on the occasion of his late visit here, said "that there are no Kn-Klux in Tennessee; and I do not believe there are any in the whole South. We are a law-abiding people, etc. Now Gov. Brown knew that when making that assertion he was giving utterance to a that assertion he was giving utterance to falsehood." My precise language was, "there are no Ku-Klux in Tennessee, and I am skep tical as to the existence of such an organization in the South." I repeat the assertion —and I do not believe there is any such or-ganization in Tennessee, and I doubt the existence of such anywhere in the South. That there is here and there an act of violence committed, I am satisfied, and I regret it, but such acts are not committed by any organization in my opinion, but by individuals actuated by their own impulses. So much for that. Upon this mere assertion of my opinion and belief, for such alone it could have been the author of that editorial, now ascertained to be Col. Prosser, has seen proper to ar-raign in a gross manner my veracity. What I might have deemed it proper to do had he not already been dealt with by others, I that occasion, I would degrade myself by any further notice of him, than to say that he belongs to a school of carpet-baggers and skunks, left here by the war, who have no sympathy with our. State, or people—who live by agitation and slandering the Southle, and the fact that such a mis creant as he is, has been permitted to remain here, is conclusive evidence of a devotion to law and order by this community. I leave him as Mr. Webster said, "In the worst of all company; I leave him with himself." NEILL S. BROWN.

MASONIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A. G. Goodlett, Esq. of Memphis, Tenn., will address the House of Representatives this evening at 4 o'clock, showing the im-portance and advantages of the Masonic Mutual Life Assurance Association of Tennessee. This institution being purely charitable and benevolent in its nature, was chartered by the Legislature in 1869 and has been in successful operation since the July following. Any man or woman between the ages of lifteen and sixty-five, the surface of the sur that can pass the medical examination, common to Life Insurance, can become a policy holder by paying \$12.50. Upon the death of a member, (policy holder) the surviving members are assessed \$2, which is the amount paid to the widow or bendance that the amount paid to the widow or bendance that the country of the surviving members are assessed \$1,000 to the surviving members are assessed \$2,000 to the widow or bendance that the country of the surviving members are assessed \$2,000 to the widow or bendance that the country of the surviving members are assessed \$2,000 to the widow or bendance that the country of the surviving members are assessed \$2,000 to the surviving members are assessed \$ the deceased member, eficiary of the deceased member, must winingly should be the assess-thirty days being given to pay in the assess-a liberal tax for educational purposes. They thirty days being given to pay in the assessment of \$2, after due notification. When the Association numbers several thousand, they will be classed according to ages, viz:

a liberal tax for educational purposes. They must do this or submit to a heavier assessment for the purpose of keeping up almshouses, pauper asylums, jails, and Criminal know the Hon. Horace Maynard did they will be classed according to ages, viz: they will be classed according to ages, viz:
all between the ages of 15 and 25 years,
in one class; all between 25 and 35 years,
in another, and so on up to 65 years, which full, and another is being formed—in other whose business it is to enforce the penal were severe on those people, and for not laws of the State, for in the ratio that ignor—executing them as ordered—to destroy the which a death occurs will be assessed the \$2.\$8 out of the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking fund to provide for delinquencies of members, and said fund is loaned on interest, the interest accruing therefrom after delinquencies of your country: of the 551 conjects in your State Penlientiary one year ago 449 to the provide for delinquencies of members, and said fund is loaned on interest, the interest accruing therefrom after delinquencies of your country: of the 551 conjects in your State Penlientiary one year ago 449 to the policy of the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for delinquencies of members, and said fund is loaned on interest, the policy of the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for delinquencies of members, and said fund is loaned on interest, the policy of the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for delinquencies of members, and said fund is loaned on interest, the provided for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for delinquencies of members, and said fund is loaned on interest, the provided for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the \$12.50 constitutes a sinking to the provide for the \$12.50 const fraying expenses, coming back to the policy holders in the way of dividends. The company now numbers over 1,000 members, and is increasing rapidly. A policy is therefore worth to-day over \$2,000, and will year. According to American Insurance mortality experience about 30 will die ansolvent of 5,000 persons. If this be true \$00 per annum would have to be paid in order to keep up in this association a policy of \$10,000. The system is a new one, which must commend itself to all.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

The Financial Condition of the County -Important Report to the County

We beg leave to report, that, in our opinion, serious defects exist in the Revenue 1. Is it contemplated by existing laws, that Collectors, Clerks, and Printers, shall

be entitled to the fees they claim? If so, are those fees payable from the County Treasury, or, from the realized proceeds of lands when sold?

2. If officers are entitled to payment from the County Treasury, what remedy has the county? After advancing those fees to the several parties, the tax sales, so called, do not secure the county, which does not hold the lands, even when bought for the county by the Collectors, whose reports, once made, are forgotten apparently, and are placed, if preserved at all, in the musty papers, and judging from the past, there left, little or no attempt being made to col-

money on the sales, from innocent pur-chasers, when neither a good title can be given, or the purchaser put in possession?

These are grave questions. The county fails to collect the tax assessed, and ad vances fees, which, in the greatest number of instances, are never received back into the treasury. It is not just that so much of the taxes remain unpaid. The prompt taxpayer has a right to complain that so many who receive equal benefits and protection with himself, escape from year to year, paying nothing into the county treasury, and laughing at the so-called process of collec-

Some legislation should be sought at the approaching session of the Legislature, which would simplify the question, and compel the recusant, by some summary process, to pay his just proportion of the

public expense. The condemning of lands in the Circuit Court, the advertisements after that action, the enormous fees connected therewith, are all absurd and unnecessary. We cannot doubt that the Legislature will remove the difficulties, if the subject were fairly presented to them. The State has a much terest is mutual; as the law now appears to be, it is the interest of collectors, in many instances, to fail to collect the tax. Let us suppose a case, A owes a tax of, say two dollars, the commission on which would be while he was in favor of a reduction of six cents; how much more profitable is it to the collector to fail to collect, and to report pry its indebtedness. He was in favor of additional wrong done of taxing A with paying the interest on the State indebted-clerk's fee \$1.50 and printer's fee also, \$1. The sumple performance of his duty, as prescribed in section 608 of the Code, would, in many instances, enable him to collect; but suppose A has no goods and chattels on which to distrain, at the expiration of the twenty days provided in section 607, the collector should report all delinquents, then, if the property be lia-ble for taxes, it could be condemned at the first session of the Circuit Court, but the collector should be required in each in-stance, not generally, to produce satisfactory evidence to the court that he has made the and chattels, each case would stand on its own merits, a failure to properly describe any one parcel of land, would not endanger

Public Schools All Over the State!
Yes, public schools all over the State. A
consummation most earnestly desired by
all patriots, all philanthropists, all who are
the true friends of good order and of moral
and intellectual progress. Aside from
christianily there is no subject of such importance claiming the attention of the people of Tennessee. Lamentable as it may ple of Tennessee. Lamentable as it may be, we are behind, yes far behind our sister States in the great enterprise of establishing public schools, thus furnishing facilities for the education of the masses. There is cu-tainly an imperious necessity for a united tainly an imperious necessity for a united effort and an onward movement in this great work of benevolence. There is no truer sentiment than that, universal suffrage necessitates universal education. In eastern countries where civil power is in the bands of the few, and is hereditary, and where popular elections are unfrequent, it is not so important that knowledge should be so generally diffused, but in our country where all power is vested in the hands of the people, and where all offices, from that of President down to Alderman are filled by the ent down to Alderman are filled by the popular vote, there is certainly an urgent necessity for the general enlightenment of the masses, if we would perpetuate our civil and religious institu-tions. Shall State pride influence us to withhold from the public the shameful truth that there is in Tennessee more illiteracy than in any other State in the Union? While we will not allow outsiders to allude to this blot on our escutcheon, we can talk about it ourselves, trusting that we may be stimulated to remedy the evil as speedily as possible. There were in the year 1840 in Tennessee, over the age of twenty, 58,531 persons who could neither read nor write. In Virginia, a State almost twice as large as our own, there were of the same class of persons 58,732, only two hundred more; while in each of the other States, large and small, the number of illiterate was very much less. There has no doubt been some improvement in our State since that period, and other crimes committed, and I understand some of the guilty have lately been indicted. A Mr. Trotter and two Mr. Curticus, and no one yet punished, and they will return back definat, ready to commit more crimes, I say, Mr. Speaker, let the law take its course, and let the guilty be punished.

In answer to the great same of the guilty have lately been indicted. A Mr. Trotter and two Mr. Curticus, and no one yet punished, and no one yet punished.

In answer to the guilty have lately been indicted. A Mr. Trotter and two Mr. Curticus, and others in Monroe, were murdered, and no one yet punished, and no one yet punished, and other crimes committed, and I understand some of the guilty have lately been indicted. A Mr. Trotter and two Mr. Curticus, and no one yet punished, and no about it ourselves, trusting that we may be but add to the present number of illiterate whites the thousands of the colored

is the limit; and every class to be carried to must add to the salary of the Criminal of John C. Brown, and on the tail of 5,000 members; then a policy will be worth

Judge, prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff and

John C. Vaughn, both rebel Generals. It is

\$10,000. Until that time, each will be worth double the number of dollars as there are members of the class. When one class is of those who have charge of criminals, and now in my pocket. I confess those orders sification-members of a class only out of ance increases will their labors be aug- whole country-I came near being courtounties of the State of New York, being under conviction for crime in one year 22 had secured a "common education," 10 a was always on the side of mercy. ed as being well educated. Of 1,345 crimfolerably good education and 128 as being you went into those mountain country where there is really a distinction of the German States where they have free schools established, pauperism is almost unknown. Not so in England; there (a few years ago) there were no free schools; education was confined to the said, I will just say that after Gen. Long-few; England was too parsimonious to set street's failure to take Knoville, and we fell on foot a system of public schools. What back to upper East Tennessee, he turned was the result of such financiering. Why, overto me fifty-seven Union prisoners, many in England every eightle man was a puper, of them citizens, and Gen. Longstreet said to me, Gen. Vaughn, you are from among the subsistence of her paupers, and a great these people and know them, take these the subsistence of her panpers, and a ground deal more to punish them for their crimes.

England found out a practical truth which do what you think is best with them.

Among that number was a friend to the Plant a former Provost. is now of immense value to her, viz, that it was for her pecuniary interest to educate the masses; and every State and government will find such a proceedure good financiering. Tennessee will find such a proceedure to turn to her financial advantage not only in regard to the white population, but now in regard to the white population, but now in regard to the white population, but now more especially as it relates to her colored citizenship. We must either by training raise them in the scale of moral and intellectual existence, or our now burdensome taxes will have to be raised to take care of the could, and done them much good. The whole State, from Carter to Shelby, has been desired as the could and how some of burgeits and special hotel servants attend the table, a Russian cook is attached to the party, and he will prepare such home-made dishes as may be required.

The hells and special hotel servants attend the table, a Russian cook is attached to the party, and he will prepare the meals and special hotel servants attend the table, a Russian cook is attached to the party, and he will be could, and done them much good. The whole State, from Carter to Shelby, has

them as criminals and paupers. We have an elephant on our hands—it is true we did when ministers of the gospel were sent a bright green carpet with deep orange folicostly to feed him when hungry and punish him when he does wrong; prudence dictates Mr. Speaker, I do insist that this bill should the policy of training him, so that he may not pass. Let the law take its course, and be made of great practical benefit to the reject the bill.

country.

Finally, we trust that a new era is dawning upon the once prosperous and happy commonwealth. The twilight of a brighter day is seen in the distance. The friends of education are girding themselves for a times. Davidson county with her eighty public schools is leading the way; other counties are following in the wake, and we trust the spirit now ripe in our midst will ceive instruction at the public expense. From the honorable Legislature now in session may we not expect much aid and glorious work.

## son county. TENNESSEE NEWS.

county. Sweet potatoes are selling in Cleveland at 35 cents per bushel.

Mississippi levees.

The Memphis Appeal speaks of Browns ville as "that flourishing suburb of Mem-

the whole action of the Circuit Court, and, if the collector be really entitled to any fee, it should be paid him from money realized Geo. Mathes presided.

At a recent temperance meeting held in the Somerville Falcon office, its editor Dr. Geo. Mathes presided.

A man is apt to think that his personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow-men do just as he pleases. the sale, and not from the county treasury, Frank Trimble of Somerville is offering

We might add much to this branch of our report, but will not weary your patience.

To amend section 530 of the Code in reference to the payment of poll tax. Passed.

To amend the law in relation to the carrying of concealed weapons. Passed.

Adjourned until 3 o clock P. M., when the House reassembled.

House reassembled.

House reassembled.

The latest sensation in theological circles at Boston is made by the arrival and public addresses of Athanase Coquerel, the young-cipt in voting, goes into effect Jan. 1, 1872, we have carefully prepared the receipts no carefully prepared the receipts addresses of Athanase Coquerel, the young-cipt in voting, goes into effect Jan. 1, 1872, we have carefully prepared the receipts and recommend that the county of the two famous French Protestant preachers of that name in Paris. The father is a nephew of the once famous Helen Maria Williams, the English author, who wrote many books and was imprisoned in Paris in the Reign of Terror, but is best known as the writer of the beautiful hymn, "While Thee I seek, protecting Power, or other the landiady, "and then complain."

The latest sensation in theological circles at Boston is made by the arrival and public addresses of Athanase Coquerel, the young-cipt in voting, goes into effect Jan. 1, 1872, we have carefully prepared the receipt hooks for poll tax exhibit by the voter of his poll tax requiring at Boston is made by the arrival and public addresses of Athanase Coquerel, the young-cipt in voting, goes into effect Jan. 1, 1872, we have carefully prepared the receipts and public and receipts and public at exhibit he whistle of a Boston is made by the arrival and public and receipts and public and recei

"While Thee I seek, protecting Power, Be my vain wishes stilled." W. A. GLENN, County Judge.

H. L. CLAIBOENE,

J. H. GALBEATTIL,

J. C. WANDS, Finance Com.

Be my vain wishes stilled."

But he is now an old man—in his seventyseventh year—and his son and namesake is
in the neighborhood of fif."

But he is now an old man—in his seventyseventh year—and his son and namesake is
in the neighborhood of fif."

Secretary Provided a Co. Francisco State, or T. Chrydres and Wagner Market Lond Court State of the Court Sta

AN APPEAR HOTOU PUNISHING CRIME

arks of Speaker Vaugha, in inte, Oct. 17, on Senator Gibs To Restore Peace and Prevent Presedutions for Offences Committed during the late War, with the exception of Murder and Rape.

the exception of Nurtuer and Rape.

Mr. Speaker (Mr. DuBose in the chair:)
I arise to oppose the passage of the bill on
its second reading, and I do hope this
body will reject it. And why? Because it
will work injustice to my friends in East
Tennessee. The men who served in the Tennessee. The men who served in the Confederate army or sympathized with them have all generally been tried, and I am sorry to say some of them are serving

iron clad or juror's oath, while many of the Senator's friends have never been tried, and now when the Grand Juries and Courts are willing to punish all criminals, the Senator brings in his bill to turn his friends all scot free, who are now being indicted for offences that he wants them to be re-lieved from, while those who were Confederates have suffered all they can. I do hope this body will not pass the bill. Men in my county and others were shot down withou a cause. There was a Mr. Cox and a Mr. Smith murdered in Knoxville and Knox county, and no one ever punished, and other crimes committed, and I under-

shed. In answer to the remarks far as the white population is concerned, the Hon. Senator from the count add to the present number of illiteboth armies and citizens did do wrong and rate whites the thousands of the colored race who are admitted to the privileges of clizenship, and how fearful the proportion of uneducated voters in our midst! Fellow-clitzens of Tennessee, we must educate. We must educate in self-defence. For the maintenance of civil authority, for the suppression of crime, for the peace and good pression of crime, for the peace and good and civil armies and citizens did do wrong and commit crimes and acts that they should not have done. The Confederate army first occupied East Tennessee, and did some things wrong. Then the Federal army came in and they retaliated, and each army time and again occupied East Tennessee until the county was nearly all aid waste, and citizens did do wrong and commit crimes and acts that they should not have done. The Confederate army first occupied East Tennessee, and did some things wrong. maintenance of civil authority, for the sup-pression of crime, for the peace and good order of society, for the moral and intellectual elevation of the thousands around which I confess. But in answer to the sa, our whole duty is comprehended in the Senator's remarks from Blunt, that I had Mutual Life Assurance Association of Tennessee. This institution being purely charThe surest State policy as well as the I say here before high heaven that I never

> must willingly submit to the assessment of not sending writs and arresting me. I have been in Monroe county for over two years,

could neither read nor write. Of 1,192 lines into Kentucky where her husband was persons reported by the Sheriff's of different an officer in the Federal army. Her mother was sick, (afterwards died.) I disobeyed the order. My action when in command prolably be worth \$10,000 within the next tolerable good education and 6 only, report that campaign in those counties (when the were overrun by returned soldiers and citiinals returned for another year, 23 had a common, 13 a tolerably good and 10 only a good education. The whole number of persons returned to the office of the Secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been convicted of the secretary of State as having been c crime during a period of nine years was we suffered more than they did. Col. John 27,949; of these 1,182 were reported as Brownlow, after the war, said to me, having received a common education, 414 a "Vaughn, you done me much good when well educated. The statistics of all the other States of the Union indicate about Kentucky, and the East Tennessee boys the same state of things. The same is were not enlisting as fast as I wanted them found to be true in the criminal statistics of England, France, Germany, indeed of every came by companies, and I soon filled my marked between virtue and vice. The laying waste to the whole country, and comsame may be stated in regard to pauperism. | mitting all kinds of crime, burning houses, This is scarcely ever found where the mass-es are educated. In Norway, Sweden, Brownlow,) I found in those counties old Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and most houses generally to all the standing chimules,

and the Union men and women many of them told me that Gen. Vaughn was more kind to them than any other Rebel General. As to what the Senator from Blunt has after all I turned every single one loose,

but it was done and the records of our courts in East Tennessee show the facts.

Gardens, Kent, near London, has induced quently sells the greatest quantity of liquor, receives the highest prize.

Several American ladies are now in Florence, Italy, preparing themselves for the Hog stealing is prevalent in Madison stage and for engagements in opera during ounty. of Cincinnati, and Miss Starbird, of Port-Van Vleck is exposing the spiritual doings land. Of these Miss Crane and Miss Henne of the Davenports, at Memphis.

Mr. Partee has commenced work on the They are all said to have very fine and wellhave already sung in public in Florence. cultivated voices.

The "Cesko Krejcooskypodporujici Spohis."

A young man in Carroll county, shot his organization. It is a very nice organiza-

> low-men do just as he pleases. Mr. Dumb being in arrears, complained one morning that his coffee was not settled. "You had better settle for the coffee," said

Hon. James B. Beck, of the Congress al Ku-Klux Committee, has just finished labors in Alabama, and returns home

amused and thoroughly disgusted, over the finale of the silly Ku-Klux stories which he was sent thither to "investigate."

The administration was bent on extractng all possible aid and comfort from these cations in behalf of the Radicals in the late elections. What better plan than to send a sub-committee South whose investisend a sub-committee South whose investi-gations should be protracted until after the canvass in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Of course the Ku-Khix wind bag would be punctured and its terrible pretensions van-ish into thin air, but the morale of the in-vestigation would be worth something to

the "truly loyal," a present purpose would

be subserved.

The authorities shrewdly argued that, let the labors of the sub-committee result as they might, just so they were protract til the elections were over, all wo well. Here was the very cheapest kind of political thunder; if it resulted that the South was overrun with hobgoblins and "spirits damned," all right; if the investigations resulted in silly farce, all right still, for the chief end and aim of a majority of the committee would have been just as effectually served. It was the old game of "heads I win, tails you lose," which the party in power know so well how to play. party in power know so well how to play.

Mr. Beck was in the city yesterday on air. Beck was in the city yesterday on his way home from his duties as committee-man. He represents the condition of things in Alabama perfectly quiet, the people temperate, law abiding, peaceful, in other words, thoroughly reconstructed.

With the respectable portion of the community there was a fixed purpose not only themselves to obey the law but to see that

vestigation he found they were made by unreliable and irresponsible persons. In this; but is it not better that men should truth, General Crawford took pains to sift choose than they should be chosen? And the evidence, which, but for his honesty and candor, would have gone into the Hood. No complaints had been made by any respectable man

So, whatever the effect of this inquisiher by her enemies.

A ROYAL PALACE IN NEW YORK.

Grand Preparations for the Recention of the Grand Duke Alexis-Splendid Parlors, Luxurious Chambers and Magnificent Ornaments-Pity a Poor

From the New York Sun. The Russian Minister, M. Catacazy, and the Consul, M. Bodisco, have engaged a suite of thirty-five rooms at the Clarendon Hotel, on Fourth avenue, corner of Eightcenth street. Mechanics are putting on the finishing touches of their art, and have converted the place into a most charming pal-ace. The first noticeable point is the Royal Russian escutcheon frescoed upon the door panels. Within all is new, gorgeous and elegant, but in no respect gaudy. Splendid new marble mantles, with grates and fen-

ders of heavy silver plating and gilt, have been put in.

Extensive bronzes, clocks, statuary, and other ornaments of a rich and rare description, are upon the mantles, and beautiful landscapes are framed against the walls. brilliant colors. Damask and lace curtains shade the windows, gilt and bronze chandeliers with porcelain reflectors hang from the ceilings, and side brackets with prism gas jets are upon the walls. Great m extend from floor to cornice. Etruscan vases of alabaster, four feet high, are placed in each corner, and a miniature cologne fountain of fine marble is placed at the cen tre of the rear windows. Over it, and the most prominent object that attracts the attention, is a large and life-like portrait of the Czar. The walls and ceiling are frescoed with rare skill and exquisite taste.

Over the arches draped in graceful folds are the Russian and American national colors, glistening in silk and gold and silver bullion fringe. This is the grand regal din-ing saloon. The furniture is of black wal-nut, inlaid with gilt. The table extends from the front to the rear of the rooms. burg Palace. Although the regular botel

not robustarily draw him, yet we have him there to preach to sinners, took them out, ated borders. The walls are tinted blue to take care of—it will be dangerous to turn him loose without restraint—it will be expensive to send him back to his own country and equally but it was done and the records of our there are four rooms on the second floor. The front half-room has

This is the royal bed-chamber. An Ax-From a baby-show to a show of maidens is but a natural and easy step. The success of the baby-shows at North Woolwich minster carpet of white, purple and pink than a week. In the town of Loyal, two boys, while hunting for cows, came across an old she-bear and two or three cubs. Bruin showed fight, and the boys were obliged to the spirited proprietor to try the effect of a Russian and American flags is suspended ren brought assistance, and the bears scamp show of barmaids. Barmaids "draw" beta above. The sheets and other linen are exter than bables. The swells, the fops and the snubs, attracted by the dazzing splendor of the maidens behind the counter, drink unlimited quantities of "bitaw beaw," and marvel of beauty, being of fine white a Norwegian, name not learned, was killed spread all over the State until the two hundspread all over the State until the two hundtherefore barmaid shows pay better than silk, elaborately embroidered. There is a few days ago by a bear, out in the big
therefore barmaid shows pay better than silk, elaborately embroidered. There is baby-shows, which attract only economical a large wardrobe, lined with aromatic paters and maters, whose sole indulgence is cedar panels, and the bureau is splen- into a struggle with him and was torn an occasional "leetel drop o' gin" on the didly carved. On the marble slab two to pieces. The Kilbourn City Mirror resession may we not expect much aid and sly. Each barmaid strives her utmost to attract customers, and the one who receives the largest number of votes, and conseptions. It was a sly. Each barmaid strives her utmost to heavy posts hold a large oval mirror, on the posts that Mr. Burke, of Plainville, a respect of the largest number of votes, and conseptied the largest numbe top center table and a full length mirror, hung on pivots, a lounge, rocking chairs, etc., elegantly upholstered, are also there. The fender, grate, etc., sparkle with gold and silver sheen. A costly ormolu clock | son of H. B. Martin, had unusual luck with and ornaments are on the marble mantle. The chandelier is of gilt and bronze, with china globes and a grand drop. Damask four miles, he succeeded in finding a tree curtains of blue and gold and white lace are actually loaded with bears, there being no on the windows. The walls are tinted The Russian ladies have arranged pleasant surprise. The colored photographs

of all the Imperial family are arrayed upon the walls. The bath-room, luxuriantly furnished, is etween this and the rear room. The latter is to be occupied by the Grand Chamber lain. It is sumptuously furnished in black walnut, tapestry carpet, paintings, ornaments, etc. In the small hall-room the body-guard relief will be stationed, as is body-guard relief will be stationed, as is the boat was found empty, and Miss Bock-

maple trees are finged with red The birch with gaiden rellow:
And high above the orchard wall
Here upples, rich and mellow;
And that a the way, through youder lane
That looks so still and grass,
The way I took one Sunday eve,
When Mary was a lassle.

You'd hardly think that patient face,
That looks so thin and faded,
Was once the very sweetest one
That ever bonnet shaded;
But when I wont through yonder lane,
That looks so still and grassy
Those eyes were bright, those cheeks were fair,
When Mary was a lassic.

But many a tender sorrow,
And many a patient care,
Have made those furrow on the face.
That used to be so fair.
Four times to youder churchyard,
Through the lane so still and grassy,
We've borne and laid away our dead,
Since Mary was a lassic. And so you see I've grown to love
The witnkles more than roses;
Earth's winter flowers are sweeter far
Than all spring's dewy posies;
They'll curry us through yonder lane
That looks so still and grassy,

Adown the lane I used to go When Mary was a lassic. CHOOSING HUSBANDS.

Reading for Young Ladies. From the Baltimore Sur

When a girl marries, why do people talk of her choice? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, has she any choice? Does not

munity there was a fixed purpose not only themselves to obey the law, but to see that others do so. Order prevails throughout the State, social, political, municipal. While there the committee examined the United States District Autories: the United States District Auto

him when he first went there, charging out-rages dire and diabelical, but that upon in-folks of my acquaintance." folks of my acquaintance."

is not our correspondent probably much happier with her present husband, shooting Northern press and pulpit as outrages second jacket, pipe and dog inclusive, than she only to those of a Dick Turpin or a Robin would have been with either the fashionable clergyman or the clever barrister? Men are proverbially inconstant, and after marriage, when the trouble and inconvenience of children are beginning to be felt, and when (the most trying time of all) the wife tion, or whatever its aim or object, the re-sult has been a complete vindication of Ala-bama from the false charges brought against begins to neglect her husband for her children, unless there was originally a very strong attachment on the husband's side, there is little chance of happiness. A wife's affection, on the contrary, always increases after marriage; and even if she were indifferent pefore, no well-disposed woman can help oving the father of her children. Children. on her entered. Children, on her children, on her children, on her children, on her side, are a bond of union, and though she may appear, for them, to neglect some of those little attentions which men naturally seem to expect, it is only because the serious through the pores, increases the activity of the directive functions, cheers the spirits, and regulates the having cained in the six months 240 pounds. two, and the true womon always takes the

side of those who are most feeble. It is a strange but melancholy fact that when young girls fancy themselves in love, they are seldom if ever happy if they marry the object of their choice. The fact is, in the most cases, they find the husband they have chosen quite a different person as an individual from the imaginary object he had appeared as a lover. The imagination in most girls is stronger than the judgment; ened in a female heart, the imagination set to work to fancy a lover, and all possible and impossible perfections are assembled together in the young girl's mind to endow the object of her secret idolatry. The first man whose appearance and manners attract a girl on her entrance into society is gener-ally invested by her with the halo of these secret thoughts, and she fancies herself violently in love without the least real knowledge of the the man she supposes herself in love with. No wonder, then, that if she marries she is miserable. The object of her finds herself chained for life to a man she

detests, because she fancies she has been On the other hand the man who, with On the other hand the man who, with very pardonable vanity, fancied himself he gained more per day the first 90 days loved for his own merits, and who was per than at any other time in his life, except fectly unconscious of the secret delusions of the second period of 20 days. These gain the girl, becomes, when he finds her changed being on so small gross weight of the ani-after marriage, quite indignant at her capmal give the large per centages per annum after marriage, quite indignant at her cap-rice. The friends and relations on both share in the same feelings-"what would she have?" they cry-"she married little over 1,000 hs., while it took him two

for love, and see the consequence." Mutual recriminations take place, each accusing the other of deceit and ingratitude; while the apparent injustice of these accu-sations, which is felt by each party alternately, first wounds the feelings, and then, if repeated, rankles in the wound until it becomes incurable.

The Wisconsin papers teem with accounts which are unusually numerous in that region. The Neillsville Republican says been overarched and thrown open to the they are so plenty in the woods that buntlarger one, thus forming a neat dressing- ers are killing them every day, and that a young man living about a mile east of the town recently caught three in a trap in less a mile and a half east of that place. It was three years old, and weighed 300 pounds. Several other bears have been seen in that of toothache when the offending member vicinity within a few days. Will Martin, is decayed. the tribe of Bruin. While hunting on Mill Creek, distant from Stevens Point about less than seven of the monsters. Will succeeded in killing one bear and two cubs—a pretty good day's sport for a boy of seventeen years. Hardly a day passes without

shire, respecting the disappearance of a Miss Rockstrow. The young dady, who was restrow's hat was found floating in the water. The natural inference was that she was Visitors are not allowed to enter under any pretext, as it is intended to present the rooms fresh, new near and provided the strow is not drowned, but the popular voice will have it otherwise, and it is said that Miss Rockstrow is not drowned but the strow is not drowned, but has been carried off to a conventual establishment. The Chaplain of St. Mary's Priory, near Torquay, has been applied to, but he says there is not the slightest reason to believe that affairs of others as he does for his own.

Some author says that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That's trueparticularly at the knees and elbows.

Tennyson's opinion of American literature is not of the highest. He refuses to recognize Walt Whitman as a poet, and is said to call Emerson "grue! electrified."

strow is not drowned, but has been carried off to a conventual establishment. The Chaplain of St. Mary's Priory, near Torquay, has been applied to, but he says there is not the slightest reason to believe that may have been deposited on the fruit while drying. Cook until it candies a little, taking care not to scorch it, put up in stone jars or coarse sacks.

Tomate Hency.

The American Bee Journal says To each pound of tunatoes, allow the grated of a lemon and six fresh peach, heaves, boil them slowly till they are all to pieces, them squeeze them through a hag. To each pound of liquid allow a pound of sugar and a glass of wine. "Those," replied Irwin, who so informed your majesty have done me a great injustice; they should have said a bottle."

DROSECUTES ALL CLASSES OF CLAIMS In a convenient of the pieces of the inition of the highest of the pieces of the prior of the highest of the pieces of the prior of the highest of the pieces o s fresh, new, neat, and perfect in every strow is not drowned, but has been carried has been well dried in the sun, put it into

are beweight "carrons."

PARM AND GARDI

PATTENING STOCK. Be sure the animals have just as much as they can eat at a time. Feed often. Vary their diet; giving sometimes raw and sometimes cooked food. For hogs, ashes and salt mixed are excellent; or better still, a liberal quantity of soap occasionally. If they begin to eat gravel remove them to another pen. They will take no flesh as long as they eat gravel. Fatten rapidly. There is more profit in making a spring pig weigh heavily than any other way. Keep them gentle. Kill all dogs that run after them. One or two doggings are equivalent to a week or two starving. Should they begin to die with cholera shut them off from water. We do not know that this is a remedy, but it most always arrests the ravages of the disease. Kill before the severe weather of winter. Hogs never thrive after cold snows and rain set in, especially if the pens are middy. Better and sweeter bacon is made by kill-

Mr. George Geddes, in the New York particular notice, but the hunb Tribune, whose experience is large, lays down this general rule for fattening: "Bedown this general rule for fattening: "Be-gin to feed within three days of birth, and lately married a girl about aftern continue until maturity is reached, and then old, and on account of some vague run shughter—being all the time governed by mist, he took his pet wife from the the rule that every day some gain should be mist, he troit his pet wife from the toward the East, feuderly asking the road what she would do if he food consumed can be made to produce, abandon her, how she would make a h food consumed can be made to produce.

This is putting in a few words the lesson of Strange to say, her suspicions

the States District Autorriey, the United States Officers District Autorriey, the United States Officers District District Autorries District Autorries District Autorries District District Autorries District Distric the second three months than he did the first, though his meal had been increased alone in the wide, with world. 100 per cent, and he probably did not pay as well for the food consumed as for the first 90 days. He was next weighed at one year old, and went at 1,006 pounds, having gained in weight in six months 306 pounds—at the rate of 2 03-100 pounds per day, and at the rate of 108 per cent per cent. per annum. At the age of 18 months he weighed 1,354 pounds, having gained 318 pounds-at the rate of 1 70-100 pounds per beside hay, etc. At two years of age he which is 1 33-100 pounds per day, and 26 per cent. per annum. At 31 years he weighed 2,270 pounds, gaining 200 pounds at the rate of 1 11-100 pounds per day, or 19 per cent. per annum. At four years old he weighed 2,300, and finally at the age of four years and four months, he weighed 2,530 pounds, having gained in 10 months

200 (a little more than he gained in the first effect a quick and thorough cure in this har bless 90 days of his life), at the rate of 86-100 pounds per day, or 18 per cent, per annum. It may be somewhat tedious to go carefully over these figures, but their full examination will be profitable. This steer was considered as of uncommon merit, and Mr. C. S. Marvin of Oxford depot, Orange county, N.Y., who raised him, received much credit for him, and certainly is entitled to our thanks for having given us the live weight of this steer with such care. I wish to call attention to some of the important points brought out by these fig 1. The steer paid best, for the food he consumed, during the first 90 days of his life that he ever did, and that the next 90

we has vanished, never to return; and she days he did far better for the food cons and sherself chained for life to a man she ed, than he ever did afterward, gain more absolute weight per day during the second three months of his life (3 16-100 that have been stated.

2. At one year old the steer weighed

The consequences are, indeed, in such cases, generally sad enough. When the first delusion is dissipated, and the truth, in more years to get up to the weight of 2,070 all its hard and stern reality, comes forth consume food increased, while his ability from the veil that has been thrown around it, both parties feel indignant of the false position in which they find themselves. gain 3 16-100 fbs. in a day, while at two years old he did not gain 1 50-100 fbs. per day, and finally, for the last ten months of his life he could not make a gain of a pound then, a day. The rule of a constant falling off in antil it absolute gain per day was quite uniform in months, but after that he fell off radially in.

then have been extra good beef: at three years and six months old be was at his acme of quality; he then weighed 2,270 pounds. The next six months he only gained 90 pounds, and I have no doubt that the quality of his beef was not as good as it was at three years old, and the owner did a wise thing in killing him before he began to

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Cure for Earache Put a little black pepper in some cotte dip in sweet oil and insert in the ear. This

A mixture of brandy or whisky and vine gar, in equal parts, to which is added common salt to saturation, when held for some minutes in the mouth, will frequently cure, or at least temporarily relieve, a severe case

Roast the lemon very carefully without urning it; when it is thoroughly hot cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail of giving relief. Chile Sauce. Take 5 large onions, 8 green peppers, chop

fine-30 ripe tomatoes, cut upspoonfuls sugar-3 of salt-8 enps of vinegar, and boil all together two and a half hours, keeping, and it is liked much better than catsup which is so strongly flavored with spice that few persons can eat it

To Keep Dried Fruit.

A correspondent gives the Southern Cultivator a recipe by which dried fruit can be kept for several years perfectly sound and clear of insects, as follows: After the fruit has been wall dried in the sun, put it into Nashville. N. Hobson, Nashville, J. O. Griffith, Spress dom

Everybody has a cura for this but simple remedies appear to be a effectual. Sali and water is used as a gargie, but a little alum and dissolved in sage tea is better. Of few drops of camphor on loaf super-very often affords immediate relief. plication of cioths wrung out of but Apple Padeling. very short and rolled thin. Putting upon it a layer of sweetened apple sance, tart are well seasoned. Put upon it a layer of spread bread and butter, butily dipped into milk, into which press raisins. English currants or dried cherries; then cover with another or dried chernes; then cover what hyer of apple sauce; then bake, and when done put upon it a soft freating made of the whites of two eggs and a little fine an gar. Return to the oven to brown and

serve with a liquid sauce. AN UNPLEASANT HONEYMOOD ing in moderate weather. Don't forget to slaughter at a place where the offal and blood will benefit the land.

The Detroit Free Press tells a lamentable story of a husband's parseverance and a wife's nurrequired lave. Such things are not so uncommon as to warrant any sistence was so nemarkable and so suc-cessful that it takes the case out of the

A Connecticut gentleman has a peony in full bloom, the root of which was brought from England more than 200 years ago.

The Means of Escape.
The fall has many perils for the weak and for ble, and its sudden atmospheric changes are tra-ing to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days. day, which was 60 per cent. per annum.

His food had become four quarts of meal becomes and oats per day and two quarts of roots, all who are exposed to it. Hence dysentery, diarrhea, intermittent fevers, bilous attacks, and weighed 1,616 pounds, having gained in six months only 292 pounds, or 1 45-100 pounds per day—equal to 38 per cent. per annum. At 23 years old he weighed 1,839 pounds, having gained only 214 pounds in six months, it being 1 18-100 pounds per day, or 26 per cent. per annum; the food mors, purifies the fluids, tones the secretive orvigorous, and render it proof against the viole course of the great tonic and alterative is there season. If, on the other hand, the mischief is already done, and intermittent or remittent fever is actually present, or the liver, bowels, or stem

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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secute all parties making or vending country JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS. aug15 codem spithp Agents, New York. ON MARRIAGE Inppy Relief for Young Men from the

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Words of a Reliable Druggist. WHAT IS THE VALUE OF MONEY WHEN

COMPARED TO HEALTH. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is warranted to break up the most trouble une Cough in an incredibly chart time. There is no comedy that can show, more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for caring Consump-tion, Coughs, Colds, Asthura, Croop, etc.

absolute gain per day was quite uniform in the life of this animal. From 2½ years of age to 3 years he gained a fittle more per day than he did for the preceding six it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad coul and it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad coul and his rate of gain per dao.

3. Judging from the various weights given of this steer, he was ripe and fit for the shambles at 18 months old, and would of its merits. I did not like to take it, without the shambles at 18 months old, and would be shambles at 18 months old. len's Lung Baltann for sale, but I knew nothing of its merits. I did not like to take it, without knowing more about it. I hid not seld a bettle. When your agent called un me I told him I could not sell a medicine I area nothing about. He arged no to try it myself. I did so, and to my grateful surprise the first bottle slopped my cough, and before the third bottle was taken my lungs were healed and well, and I can now speak nowingly to my friends and contractors of the

pacifully, L. G. COTTREL.

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